## HEDYSARUM GYRANS.


Character Genericus.
Corolle carina tranfverfe obtufa.
Legumen articulis monofpermis.

> Lin. Syft. Nat. p. 493
> Diadelpb : Decandr :

Character Specificus.
HEDYSARUM foliis ternatis.
Lin. Suppl. Plantar. 1781 . p. $33^{2 .}$

Cum paucis abhinc annis ab interiori Bengala ad nos pervenerit hæc planta, perculit omnino Europros phyficos mira illius atque antehac incognita qualitas; motus nempe perpetuus et fpontaneus, caufis externis nec impeditus nec acceleratus, Mimofæ aliarumque nonnullarum more negans irritari. Efficitur hic motus alternatim convenientibus et recedentibus duobus parvulis foliis utrinque ad pediculos fitis, qua per totum fere diem leni hoc exercitio agitantur.

Apud nos tamen non femper expectationi refpondet Hedyfarum Gyrans, frigus fentiens torpidum, aeremque pigrum et a nativo longe diverfum, manenfque meridiem, languido et imbecillo conatu vim infitam ægre evocat: clariffimum argumentum mitiores zephyrorum auras, mollemque cœli Indici temperiem hypocauftorum vaporibus male permutari. In Gangetica terra facili-
facillimus et liberrimus eft hujus plantæ motus, quam facram habent iucolæ, cæterifque longe digniorem.

Spontanco huic motui nihil adhuc in vegetabilibus fimile repertum eft : inter plurima eft quæ oculis, non intellectu cernuntur, quæque non poflumus non admirari, ignorantiam fatentes.

In Europa ad altitudinem duorum vel trium pedum plerumque crefcit, foliaque gerit læte viridia, quorum media pars magis eft glauca; florefque rubentes fubcæruleo tinctos, et interdum flavefcentes.


## ANIMATED HEDYSARUM,

 ORTHE
## MOVING PLANT.



Generic Character.
Keel of the Corolla tranfverfely obtufe. Legume with fingle-feeded joints.

Specific Character.
HEDYSARUM with ternate leaves.

The plant of which a figure is here given was fome years backwards tranfmitted to us from the interior parts of Bengal, and ftruck the European Naturalifts with aftonifhment at a phænomenon till then unknown amongft vegetables; viz. a conftant and voluntary motion ; unconnected with any peculiar irritability, as in the fenfitive plants and fome others, and neither accelerated or retarded by external caufes. The motion confifts in the alternate meeting and receding of the two fmall appendages or leafets fituated on cach fide the footftalks, and which are engaged in this gentle exercife during the greateft part of the day.
In our own country, however, it is not always that the fecimens of this curious plant, in an air fo different from that of their native regions, exhibit themfelves to advantage : they frequently feel the benumbing ef-
fects
fects of an unfavorable climate, and only make a faint and feeble attempt towards the middle of the day, at exerting their extraordinary faculty; $\cdot$ a convincing proof how much the artificial heat of a northern ftove is inferior to the genial warmth and balmy foftnefs of its native Indian atmofphere! It is there that it exerts its wonderful motions with unreftrained freedom, and is regarded as a facred plant, poffeffed of powers fuperior to the common race of vegetables.

This voluntary motion is not analogous to any other yet obferved in plants : it is one of thofe numerous phænomena which we are obliged to view without underftanding, and to admire without being able to explain.

The fpecimens raifed in Europe generally rife to about the height of two or three feet : the leaves are of a bright'green with the middle part of a more glaucous appearance than the reft : the flowers are of a pale red, Hlightly tinged with blueifh, and fometimes yellowifh.

